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If you, a settled, sober Grad.,  
 Have hocked your KENT and STORY,  
 Your BLACKSTONE—lately all your fad—  
 To buy your kit, and Khaki-clad  
 Are off for dust and glory.

The humor is not always superficial, as attest these lines from i. 23, "Indited by Samuel Johnson, Esq.":

If vernal Zephyrs on the branches light  
 And shake the leaves (in Dr. Bentley's spite).

Once only is there an attempt to transplant the original meter:

Hateful, Page, to me is the pomp of Persia;  
 Garlands even, plaited with bast, displease me;  
 Cease then seeking places wherein the roses  
 Linger late-blooming.

The last chapter, "Flaccus Diversified, or Every Poet His Own Horace," contains some exceedingly clever parodies. *Vixi puellis*, "Lilted by Algernon Charles Swinburne," is particularly effective, as is *Scriberis Vario*, "To M. Vipsanius Agrippa, By R. K., Author of Bobbs: and Other Irreverences." From *Eheu fugaces*, "As it sounded to Thomas Gray," comes

Full many a child of the all-bounteous earth  
 O'er Lethe's dark, unfathomed wave has passed;  
 Nor pride of Power avails, nor Royal Birth;  
 The weary Ploughman thither plods at last.

One could wish the book were twice as long as it is. Only with regret does one come to the sonnet that forms the epilogue:

Comes the enchanter with Digentian wand,  
 Not with a soul apart nor bosom steeled;  
 He smiled upon the world, and smiling, healed;  
 Singing to his companions, few and fond,  
 Familiar joys of fireside and of field—  
 Ah me, that men should seek for aught beyond!

ARTHUR W. HODGMAN

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY  
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*Thesaurus linguae Latinae epigraphicae: A Dictionary of the Latin Inscriptions.* By GEORGE N. OLCOTT. Rome: Loescher & Co., Vol. I: Fascicles 16-19 (Apis-Arge). \$0.50 per fascicle.

In notices of the early fascicles of this dictionary (cf. *C. J.*, I, p. 208; III, p. 292; V, 377) the attention of the reader was called to the way in which this work differs in its plan and scope from the *Dizionario Epigrafico* of de

Ruggiero. In spite of this difference in purpose, however, Olcott's lexicon has great value for the student of antiquities, as comes out clearly in such articles as those on *Apollinaris*, *aqua*, *aquae*, *Arabicus*, and *arcus*. The mere collection and classification of the material under *aqua* and *arcus*, for instance, lead to the identification, location, and dating, so far as it can be done, of the aqueducts and triumphal arches of the empire; the list of Roman watering-places under *aquae* throws light upon an interesting side of Roman life, while the inscriptions quoted under *Apollinaris*, *Aquitanus*, and *Arabicus* are of great value in the study of military and political history.

The articles covering the greatest space are those under the rubrics *Apollo*, *aqua*, *ara*, and *arca*, which run respectively to ten, eighteen, thirty-two, and eleven columns. Outside of proper nouns and adjectives only one of Olcott's words (*apothnescon*) fails to appear in the *Thesaurus linguae Latinae*.

A careful examination of this part of the dictionary shows that it has been prepared with that judgment, thoroughness, and scholarly accuracy which characterized all the author's work. With the completion of these fascicles Professor Olcott laid down his pen, never to take it up again. The year of leisure which he had been spending in Rome had enabled him to make rapid progress; he worked without cessation, and the day before the end came found him at his table in the library of the American School. It may well be hoped that some provision will be made to carry to its completion the task which he began so well but had to leave unfinished.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

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*Greek Architecture.* By EDITH A. BROWN. London: Adam & Charles Black (The Macmillan Company, Agents), 1909. Pp. xiv+131; 48 illustrations. \$1.00.

This volume is the third in a series on "Great Buildings and How to Enjoy Them" written especially for the amateur. The other two are on *Gothic Architecture* and *Norman Architecture*. There are 36 pages of text in four chapters giving general information to prepare the reader for the gallery of illustrations which forms the second part of the book. Opposite each full-page illustration is information usually given under three heads, "Historical Note," "Architectural Note," and "General Note." These notes are made up of well-selected and dependable matter and are of fair fulness; those on the Hera temple at Olympia, for example, containing two hundred words. There are some things one would like to see different, as, for example, fuller statement in regard to materials and construction, clearer definition of some terms, such as *prostyle* and *in antis*, a more lucid style generally, the inclusion of the Epidaurus stadium, and more than two Asia Minor subjects among the illustrations. It is, however, a useful book for a teacher of classical literature or history in the secondary schools to have at hand and to put into the hands